

two ridges, and two ridges being between two adjoining placentae. The attachment of the placentae is opposite the petals, and the ovules are numerous.

All the specimens above described are in my herbarium.

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

LONICERA PROLIFERA AND L. FLAVIDA.

ALFRED REHDER.

In the new edition of Gray's Manual the name *Lonicera Sullivantii* is adopted as the valid name for that species, but a strict application of the Vienna code of nomenclature will necessitate a change, as the oldest valid specific name for the species is *Caprifolium proliferum* Kirchner, antedating Gray's name by almost twenty years. Kirchner's description in this case is rather good and there can be no doubt about the species he had in mind. Moreover I have seen herbarium specimens under the name of *Caprifolium proliferum* and *L. prolifera* collected in European gardens in the sixties, two of them preserved in the herbarium of the St. Louis Botanic Garden, which represent the same species. The combination *Lonicera prolifera* is not entirely new, for it was published, though without any description, as far back as 1840. The authority cited "Booth Cat." corresponds with the information Kirchner gives who says that he obtained the species from the nurseries at Flottbeck; Booth's nursery at Flottbeck was at that time one of the best known in Germany and famous for its collections of rare and new plants. This shows that the *Lonicera* in question has been in cultivation in Europe for at least seventy years and has been considered a distinct species by German horticulturists. I append here the synonymy of the species omitting Rafinesque's *Lonicera rupestris* and *L. reticulata* quoted in my Synopsis of the genus *Lonicera* with a query under *L. Sullivantii*; these two species being very doubtful may not belong to *Lonicera* at all.

Lonicera prolifera (Kirchner) n. comb.— [*L. prolifera* Booth Cat. ex Heynhold, Nomencl. Bot. Hort. I. 476. 1840, nomen nudum. *L. spec. nov.* Sullivant, Cat. Plant. Columbus 29, 57. 1840.] *L.*

flava β Torrey & Gray, Fl. N. Am. II. 6. 1841. *L. parviflora* β *Sullivantii* Wood, Classb. Bot. ed. II. 298. 1847. *L. flava* Gray, Man. Bot. 171. 1848, in part. *Caprifolium proliferum* Kirchner in Petzold & Kirchner, Arb. Muscav. 426. 1864. *L. Sullivantii* Gray, Proceed. Am. Acad. XIX. 76. 1883. *Caprifolium Sullivantii* Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. I, 274. 1891. *L. sempervirens* var. *Sullivantii* Mouillefert, Arb. Arbriss. II. 897. 1896.

It may seem not quite correct to call *L. prolifera* a new combination, as this very name had been published already in 1840, but then it was not accompanied by a description nor by a reference to an earlier description and therefore can as a nomen nudum not be considered a valid name. The specific name first became valid in 1864 with *Caprifolium proliferum* which is accompanied by a sufficient description.

Another American *Lonicera* which has to receive a new name is *Lonicera flavescens* Small, Fl. Southeast. U. S. 1126 (1903), as there exists an older homonym in *L. flavescens* Dippel, Gartenfl. XXXVII.7 (1888). A new name was proposed soon after the publication of the younger homonym by Professor T. D. A. Cockerell in a letter preserved in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden with the type specimen and as it has not yet been published it may be put on record here.

Lonicera flavida Cockerell in litt., nom. nov.—*L. flavescens* Small, Fl. Southeast. U. S. 1126. 1903, not Dippel. *L. flavida* is closely related to *L. flava* Sims and intermediate between that species and *L. prolifera* (Kirchn.) Rehd. From *L. flava* it differs chiefly in the paler color of the corolla, the shorter tube with the throat pubescent inside and the acute and not chartaceous-margined leaves, while from *L. prolifera* it is easily distinguished by its acute, thin leaves, not glaucous above, the slenderer and longer corolla-tube and the shorter inflorescence. The species seems to be rather local and is known only from a few localities in Tennessee and Kentucky; the type is from the Cumberland Mountain in Franklin Co., Tennessee.

ARNOLD ARBORETUM.